

CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

VOL VI

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[NO. 353.]

H. H. MADRA, Editor.
T. TROTTER, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS.

The Charlotte Journal will be published every Friday, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance; if not paid within three months Two Dollars and Fifty Cents will be charged; Three Dollars if not paid until after the expiration of the year. These terms will be strictly adhered to in every instance. No paper discontinued until all arrears have been paid, except at the option of the proprietor, six months \$1.25.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at rates not exceeding 20 lines for the first insertion, and 10 lines for each succeeding insertion. Five dollars yearly, for one square.

A Line Advertisement will be made to those who advertise by the year. On all advertisements communicated for publication, the number of insertions must be noticed on the margin of the manuscript, or they will be continued until paid, and charged accordingly.

All communications to the Editor must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE undersigned, as Commissioner in behalf of the United States, will receive proposals, until the first day of September next, for the erection of a building in the Town of Charlotte, intended for the Branch Mint. The building is to be one hundred and twenty five feet front, by thirty three feet six inches, with a projection in the rear of fifty-three feet by thirty-six feet, two stories in height, with a basement story of five feet above the surface of the ground; the foundation to be of common stone. The basement story to be of good-dressed stone. The window-sills and frames, door-sills and frames, to be of dressed stone; also, steps to be of dressed stone, and the gutters round the building to be of dressed stone, the roof to be of zinc. The whole work to be of the best materials, and to be executed in the best manner, and to be completed on or before the first of October, 1836.

The undersigned is prepared with a plan of the Building, which can be seen on application to him or the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia.

All applications for furnishing information will be promptly attended to—applications paying postage for all letters sent.

The proposals will be kept open until the first day of September, when the contracts will be concluded for the entire Building, or for such parts thereof as may be agreed upon.

Sam'l. McComb,
Commissioner Branch Mint, Charlotte, N. C.
Charlotte, Meck'g. Co., N. C. July 22, 1835.

10 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on Thursday night last, in the town of Charlotte, a small Pocket Book (wallet) containing about five dollars in money, and some receipts, with a judgment, on Edmund Smith, for 6 dollars. There was also taken from my pocket five dollars in Eagle halves. Ten dollars reward will be given for any information that may lead to the detection of the thief. Persons are forewarned trading for the above judgment.

WM. J. BLACK.

July 24, 1835.

Land! Land!! Land!!!

A GREAT bargain may be had by applying to the Subscribers, of that valuable tract of Land, upon which H. D. W. Alexander now resides, lying upon the head waters of Mallard Creek, in Mecklenburg County, containing about 600 acres. The Land formerly consisted of three tracts; one of which contains about 200 acres, with a good Dwelling House, a Barn and other out houses, together with an excellent Spring quite convenient to the house, and a good orchard; about 50 acres of which is in cultivation.

The tract upon which said Alexander resides contains about 300 acres; about 100 acres of which is in cultivation, having on the same a good Dwelling House and all other necessary buildings. The other contains about 100 acres without improvement, but is a valuable piece of Land.

The whole will be sold either separately or together, and the terms made very accommodation to the purchaser.

This Land lies well, is well watered, and situated in a very healthy part of the country.

Persons desirous of viewing the premises can do so by applying to H. D. W. Alexander.

Terms made known by DAN ALEXANDER.

July 13, 1835. 50/-

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN any person or persons from trading with my wife Nancy Miller, as she has left my bed and board; and for this reason I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

July 18, 1835. JOHN MILLER.

An Alarm Clock,

WHICH can be set to ring at any hour, and is sufficiently loud to awaken the soundest sleeper, for sale low, by July 22, 1835. T. TROTTER.

From the Writers Cardinal.

MR. VAN BUREN AND THE POPE.

In the remarks we are about to make, let us not be misunderstood. We mention no man's religion. We desire no opinion of Church and State. We shall ever consider to be among the foremost to oppose the holding of any disqualification to the propagation of any religious opinions whatever. Very far, too, from us be the presumption to assert that among the professors of the Catholic Religion, there have not been obscure and devoted patriots and good Christians. We need not, we believe, recall out of the ranks of our personal acquaintance among Catholics, for eminent examples of both.

Our remarks are dictated by an uncompromising hostility to any, even the least compromise between Church and State, between Religion and Politics. And we do believe that religious feeling has been made subservient to thousands of a political party in this country.

Most of our readers are aware that the large cities of the Southern States, for some considerable time past, have financially been the theatres of violence, and outrages. New York City has been conspicuous for the most frequent and most disgraceful of these scenes. They have occurred mostly at the times of holding elections; and it has not seldom been hazardous even to attempt voting, unless the votes were of the right political party. The NAME OF RELIGION has been so connected with this subject that we have hitherto forbore to mention what materials these mobs were composed, by whom they have been got up, and for whose interest they have operated.

It has been estimated that there are introduced into the United States annually about 250,000 persons, by emigration from Europe. These consist chiefly of the dregs of the Old World, the refuse and cleanings out of their poor-houses, the most degraded, the most ignorant, and vicious, of their population.

A large portion of these are emigrants from Ireland, of the very lowest order, over whom their priests exercise unlimited and uncontrollable authority.

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With this extract from the letter of the Pope, we shall conclude our remarks this week. In a subsequent paper, we shall give some account of the St. Leopold foundation for propagating European Politics and Religion in these States.

Bureau to the Pope, addressed to the Council Cardinali.

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MR. VAN BUREN'S LETTER.

“Wilmington, July 20th, 1830.
Your letters of the 11th April, and May 5th, the first anticipating the favorable sentiments of his Holiness the Pope, towards the Government and people of the United States, and the last confirming your anticipations, have been received at this department, and submitted to the President, by whom I am directed to convey to you, through the same channel, the satisfaction which he has derived from this communication of the general opinions entertained by the friends of the Government towards this Government and the policy which you have adopted, worthy of the head of a Church, assiduously to cultivate a spirit of foreign nationality and good will, and to free us from all interference with foreign nations, and to bring us into a benign view of each other, a blessing them.”

“You will perceive an early opportunity of presenting this to the Pope, in terms as follows: ‘I have had regard to the occasion, the importance of which had been President reciprocates, and the friends of the Government enterained him with the views of the United States, by the friends of the Government towards the same, and the importance of the same, and it should, upon the present occasion, be gratified to his Holiness, on his recent success to be informed, not from any heraldary of the Government, but from the predilection of the people, which a just estimation of the public mind will readily induce.’”

“EDWARD COUNCIL, in his distinction, referred, and the best, said that his pontificate will BE A WISE AND BENEVOLENT ONE.”

“You will take care, likewise, to assure his Holiness, in reference to the paternal solicitude which he expresses in behalf of the Roman Catholics of the United States, that all our citizens, professing that religion, stand upon the same elevated ground which citizens of all other religious denominations occupy, in regard to the rights of conscience, that of perfect liberty, contradistinguished from toleration; that they enjoy an entire exemption from coercion in every possible shape, upon the score of religious faith, and that they are free, in common with their fellow citizens of all other sects, and adhere to, or adopt the creeds, and practice the worship, best adapted to their reason, or prejudices; and that there exists a perfect unity of faith in the United States amongst religionists of all professions, as to the wisdom and policy of that cardinal feature of all our constitutions and forms of Government, those of the United States and the separate States of the Union; by which this inestimable right is formally recognized, and the enjoyment of it inviolably secured.”

“Stop the Thief!”—A great effort will be made throughout this State, during the approaching campaign, to elect a Van Buren Legislator. It is the purpose of the Regency, if they succeed, to have the same distracting and disgraceful scenes which were exhibited at the last, acted over again at the next session. They would have half the time and expense of another General Assembly squandered in an attempt to disgrace and ostracize our most distinguished and faithful public servants, and to juggle the State of North Carolina out of the many hundreds of thousands of dollars to which she is justly entitled as her fair portion of the proceeds of the public lands, for the purpose of raising their idol, Mr. Van Buren, to the Presidential chair. And, in order to blind the people to their designs, they have adopted the plan of the cunning rogue, who, to divert suspicion from himself, is the first and loudest in the cry, “stop the thief! stop the thief!” They have raised a furious hue and cry against the friends of Judge White—alleging that they have formed a coalition with the “nullifiers,” “bank-whigs,” &c. &c. and that they have “a deep laid scheme on foot to prostrate the Democratic party;” that they will run men in the different counties, with this view, under false colors, &c. &c. We warn the people against this artifice. Let them examine the grounds occupied by Mr. Van Buren, and they will discover that, to give him their countenance or support, would be the most fatal blow they could inflict upon the cause of true Democracy. On the other hand let them weigh the claims of Judge White; let them scrutinize the conduct of his supporters; and they will find nothing that shrinks from the light, nothing that is not in accordance with Republican principles and usages.

Judge White is a Republican himself of the old school, he was first nominated by a

Republican State, (Alabama,) his nomination

was seconded with great unanimity by the

Republican party in Tennessee, and the

“bone and sinew” of the same party are

rallying under his banner throughout the

South and West. That they desire to see

his friends elected in this State, is a fact

which they do not attempt to conceal. But

the charge that they seem to use other than

fair and honorable means, is a base and unfounded calumny. They would strip the question of all its aristocratical disguise which discrediting partisans have thrown around it, and present it plainly and honestly to the public, as it really is—the only true issue—White against Van Buren—the People against the Caucus—Liberty and Republicanism against a petty Aristocracy of office-holders and office-seekers.

But they have no organized plans. We wish they had half the system and activity which are ascribed to them by their enemies. All that has been done for their cause, has been accomplished by the force of truth and sound political principle, unassisted by party organization. But it is time for the people to awake! They now see the desperate game which is to be played by their adversaries; and we trust they will no longer slumber in conscious security, but arise in the majesty of their strength, and enter the contest with a unanimity, zeal, and energy, worthy the great cause of Constitutional Liberty, which was won by the blood and treasure of their fathers, and which they are called upon to defend.—Raleigh Star.

The Standard of Van Burenism in this city makes a sickly effort to turn the circumstances of Mr. Webster's having been nominated for the Presidency by the Rhode Island Convention to the advantage of the Regency, by representing it as evidence of a design on the part of the Whigs to “carry the election to Congress, where the office will be gambled for.” Every body who understands the state of parties in the House of Representatives, will at once see the absurdity of this charge. What have the Whigs to gain by carrying the election to the House? If the office is to be “gambled for” there, who so likely to win the prize as Mr. Van Buren? In the art of political gambling, intrigue, and management, who can vie with the magician of Kinderhook? If the election should ever devolve on the House of Representatives, we shall give up the contest. Martin Van Buren would be sure to be elected. It is evident, then, that the allegation that the Whigs desire to defeat an election by the people, is thrown out to fire the popular mind with suspicion and distrust of Judge White. No one knows better the great aversion of the people to seeing the election go to the House, than the tools of the Regency; and they are attempting thus to operate upon their apprehensions, not because they really wish to prevent such an event, but with a view to the advancement of their own particular designs.—ib.

We have heard Mr. Van Buren's letter to the Committee of the Baltimore Convention commended as an able production. Such things serve only to shew the madness or the unscrupulousness of party. The letter is not merely beneath the dignity of a statesman; it is ridiculous and contemptible. Take a specimen:

“It cannot be denied that there is no country in the world whose inhabitants are so well secured in their civil and religious rights, as the people of the United States. For this, they are indebted less to subtility of climate and fertility of soil, than to our excellent system of Government.”

What a discovery! Who but a magician could have made it! Who but a sorcerer, deeply versed in the occult sciences, could ever have found out that the American people are not so much indebted to the quality of their land and their climate for their civil and religious rights, as they are to their republican form of Government!

The Kinderhook prodigy has no doubt that the quality of our land, whether sandy, gravelly, loamy, or alluvial, has very much to do with the security of the people of the United States; but he has the wonderful astuteness to perceive that those rights depend still more materially upon our system of Government. Irony aside—what do the community think of such a conjurer? If he were President of the U. States, how long would it be before he would upset civil and religious liberty, and charge the catastrophe to the account of bad lands and dry seasons!—Louisville Journal.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

COL. JOHNSON'S FAMILY AFFAIRS.

No one regrets more than we do the necessity of discussing, in the public prints, the private conduct, and especially the domestic relations, of individuals. But when that necessity is forced upon us, by the nomination, to the second office in the Republic, and contingently to the first, of a man whose moral conduct is notoriously infamous, has the press any right to be silent? It seems to us that those who think so entirely misconceive the whole matter. “The safety of the public is the supreme law.” There can be but one opinion as to the propriety of selecting, in representative governments, men of unblemished moral character, to fill the public offices. Too often, we know, this high duty is forgotten or disregarded: but no one will question, that, exactly to the extent that it is so, is representative government brought into disrepute, and its safety endangered. One of the great

Wood.—The Washington (Pa.) Reporter says “The wool crops of this county may be fairly estimated at 800,000 lbs. which, at 55 cts., the average price paid this session, would bring into the county \$60,000 dollars.”

arguments against the regular descent of authority from father to son, is drawn from the impossibility of securing, in such cases, talent and virtue in the scale of power. The father may be wise and moral; but there is no certainty that the son shall not be simple and profigate. Of what benefit, however, will be the substitution of popular elections for the doctrine of legitimate descent, if men of licentious habits of life, unredeemed by the genius which sometimes throws its brilliant mantle over the vices of its possessor, are to be elevated to the most exalted offices in the nation? And how can this evil be averted, unless the press shall arraign these moral culprits at the bar of public opinion?

In relation to Col. Johnson, we should be very willing to permit the offences imputed to him to pass without notice or comment, if it were true, as has been sometimes stated, that they were only "youthful indiscretions," stoed for by subsequent reformation. But we cannot perceive the propriety of this course, when we see that they are the confirmed habits of his old age. It is upon this principle, that we have heretofore adverted to his domestic relations: and, although it may offend the prudish squeamishness of those who seem to regard the exposure of immoral practices as more criminal than their perpetration—as the Spartans punished rogues, not for the commission of theft, but for the lack of cunning which led to their detection—we shall, under the influence of this principle, continue to do so, as occasion may require.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

Within the last three days, we have been favored with half-a-dozen letters from Scott county, on a subject which is creating much excitement in the vicinity of Georgetown. The annexed extract from one of them, written by an individual of the highest responsibility, sufficiently explains the whole matter. We have not a word of comment to add. If Col. Johnson wishes to advertise the elopement of his mistress, he may have the use of our columns gratis, on the single condition, that, after recovering possession, he will make her over, in honest wedlock, to our expectant brother of the Georgetown Sentinel:

GEORGETOWN, JUNE 24th, 1835.

* * * * I should not be so prompt in answering your letter, but that I well know your love for a good joke, and I have one of the very best to tell you:—or I should rather say, a good truth, for such it is.

Col. R. M. Johnson's second wife, Madame Parthepe, a yellow woman, has eloped with one of his Indian students, carrying with her a check for \$1000, and cash to the amount of \$300, which she took out of her titled husband's drawer—she having possession of his keys. The name of the Indian is Jones, and he is a fine looking copper faced savage.

The circumstances were these: one of Julia's* nieces, and Mrs. Johnson, set off on horseback, on Sunday last, to pay a visit. Two of the Indian students, Johnson and Hunter, after conveying away four trunks of finery, went off with them. The Colonel sent Pence, his overseer,—a brother to his son-in-law, in pursuit of them. He ascertained that the runaways had left Lexington on Monday. * * * *

The Jackson men here are much shocked at this runaway match. They say it has happened at a most unfortunate time, and they are afraid his political opponents will get hold of the facts and make them public.

This severe interruption of Colonel Johnson's domestic happiness is not to be wondered at. He has been paid by the government to teach the Indian youth at the Choctaw Academy the principles of Morality, and make them familiar with the duties of civilized life. Instead of doing this, he has set them the example and been their practical tutor in all the mysteries of the most low, brutal, and degrading licentiousness. Under such circumstances, it is no matter of surprise that his pupils should take possession of his wife or daughter, whenever the whim or fancy led them to prefer these favored personages to the other wenches of the neighborhood!

Yours, truly,

* Julia was the Colonel's first wife. She died two years ago with cholera.

[From the Lexington (Ky.) Observer, July 8.]

GOOD NEWS.—We learn that the party who were in pursuit of the two females, one the _____, the other the niece, of Colonel R. M. Johnson, who were lately made captive by a band of Pottawatomie and Miami Indians at the Choctaw Academy in Scott county, overtook them on the Northern frontier of Ohio, within a few miles of Lake Erie, and after a hard fought battle, succeeded in re-capturing the females. We have not learned the number of killed and wounded on either side, but it must be considerable, as each party fought with desperation. The Indians, unwilling to yield their rich and beautiful prizes, followed the Kentuckians as far back as Columbus, where they again succeeded, by stratagem, in retaking both of the females; but, after another severe fight, had again to yield up one of them, Mrs. J. _____.

The party being worn down with fatigue, hunger, and thirst, were compelled to suspend further operations until a reinforcement can be obtained, from Head Quarters, or a sufficient number of Ohio volunteers be obtained to enable the Kentucky troops to renew offensive operations and inflict upon these savage marauders

such punishment which their temerity justly deserves. Mrs. J. has before this been restored to the fond embrace of her distressed husband, and we hope in a few days to be able to announce to our readers that Miss China has also been restored to the arms of her distressed and agonizing parents.

[From the Mayville (Ky.) Eagle, July 9.]

INDIANS AND MULATTOES.—The agents of Col. R. M. Johnson reached this city on Sunday, on their return from the pursuit of the two Mulatto girls who made their escape from the Great Crossing the previous week. The agents, we understand, succeeding in capturing the whole—but the Indians were un gallantly rescued from their possession, by a legal process, and one of the girls effected her escape. The one in the possession of the agents, was said to be Colonel Johnson's house keeper, and was quite handsome and attractive in her appearance. Her trunk, which had been deposited in a commission house here for transmission to the Lakes, was taken out of the possession of the house, by Mr. Monday, and the clothing valued.

Readers may judge of the estimation in which this copper colored Lady was held at home, when informed that her wearing apparel, besides that which she had on her person, was valued at Five Hundred Dollars!!!

[From the Louisville Journal.]

STOLEN WOOL RECOVERED.—We are happy to announce that Col. Johnson's yellow wife and niece, who eloped about two weeks ago, with a couple of his Choctaw students, have been apprehended. They were overtaken in Ohio, and carried back to Georgetown. The Indians, it is said, made their escape, vowed to return and secure their half-won prizes. We advise Col. J. to keep the Rev. Mr. Henderson and the Editor of the Georgetown Sentinel constantly upon the lookout. Let him make them the eunuchs of his black harem.

We received, on Sunday, a long communication from Georgetown, giving a minute account of all the circumstances of the late elopement in that neighborhood. It appears, that at and around Col. Johnson's residence, white folks, mulattoes, negroes, and Indians, jumble promiscuously together. 'Tis no wonder, that the place is called "The Great Crossing."

[From the Nashville Republican, of July 16.]
INTENDED INSURRECTION OF SLAVES IN MISSISSIPPI.

We have been favored with the following extract from a letter written by a gentleman in Mississippi to his relation in this place. The writer is a man of respectability:

"I take a few moments, from the awful distress and confusion existing here, to inform you that this (Hinds,) and several adjoining counties have been under arms day and night, in our own defence, expecting every moment to be burned up or have our throats cut by the Negroes. A dreadful alarm exists, particularly among the females.

"An insurrection has, it appears, been on hand among the negroes for the last six months, headed by white men. The massacre was to have commenced on the 4th of July. Their plans were well laid, and no doubt but that thousands of the whites would have been murdered, had we not been saved, only a week before the time, by a faithful negro man, who was in the secrets, and was to have been high in command, but who revealed to his master the whole plan; and, to convince him of its reality, placed his master in a position where, from his place of concealment, he could overhear one of their night meetings, at which the whole scheme was discussed.

"A great many negroes were, in consequence, taken up in Madison county, from whom the committee found out who the white leaders were. About ten negroes, and five or six white men, have been hung, without any form of law or trial, except an examination before the Examining Committee. They are still going on trying and hanging. It appears, from a confession that Dr. Cotton made, that their route was to have commenced from some place above this, (Vicksburg,) and proceeded thence through the principal towns to Natchez, and then on to New Orleans, murdering all the white men and ugly women—sparing the handsome ones and making wives of them—and plundering and burning as they went. Dr. Cotton, after being condemned upon negro testimony, made a confession and disclosed the whole plan. He is an old confederate of a man by the name of Murrell, now in the Nashville Penitentiary."

Extract of a letter dated

"Jackson, July 8.—Twenty miles from this place, in Madison county, a company of white men and negroes were detected before they did any mischief. On Sunday last they hung two steam doctors, one named Cotton, and the other Saunders, also seven negroes, without law or gospel; and from respectable authority we learn there were two preachers and ten negroes to be hanged this day. Cotton confessed every charge made against him, and that their object was to murder all and get as much property and cash as they could travel with—he also confessed that he and Ballance, who is since taken, belonged to the celebrated Murrell's company, of Tennessee, who is now in the penitentiary. The last words he spoke, he remarked, the citizens, from Madison to Natchez, would get H—l. The whole coun-

try is in arms, and assembled at different points to protect their families.

"I am, very respectfully, &c."

[Postscript from the Natchez Courier, July 10.]

More news from Madison, Hinds, and Warren.—A gentleman from above brings us the following news. While at Spring Hill on the 6th, from 15 to 20 gentlemen rode up from Madison county. They stated that they had hung at Livingston several negroes, and two white men, Cotton and Saunders, both steam doctors, and occasionally preachers. They had obtained from Cotton a list of about fifty white men, who were concerned in the conspiracy to excite the negroes to rebellion, fourteen of whom they had already caught, and had them in chains at Vicksburg and Livingston. They had but a few days previously caught another negro, and said they were near four hundred, that were meant to have before morning. The morning the information was received, Squire Buckley's, where

"no man durst go to take the

"disgusting negroes, who were dis-

"caught and

"burnt by the negroes." Blackman.

Having reached Vicksburg, our informant inquired the particulars respecting the affair there, and was informed that it had been a rendezvous for gamblers, murderers, and swindlers, who had hitherto bid defiance to the law, and decent citizens. Since the alarm of an intended insurrection, well grounded suspicion has rested on many white men, as instigators and originators of the plot, and the gamblers, itinerant preachers, steam doctors, and clock peddlars, were generally considered the guilty leaders. Some of the negroes when first apprehended implicated them, and the two white men hung at Livingston made similar confessions. The citizens of Vicksburg formed an anti-gamblers society on the 4th, and at night Lynch'd one of

them within whose bosom throbs a free-born heart,

to say whether those who fatten at the public crib shall lord it over us, and tell us whom we are to serve for their especial benefit, or we, THE PEOPLE, are to select those whom we will entrust with the priceless treasure of our liberty.—Whether to hirelings of party, arrayed under the banner of a thing of their own hatching, shall lord it over the People of this land, or those whose hard earned toll has supplied the means of their subsistence, shall say who are to be the depositaries of our country's greatness. That portion of our citizens who supported the claims of the present National Executive to the high office which he holds, did it in the face of party dictation. DICTATION is the same hideous monster now that it was then, and will find in Americans the same indignant opposition."

• • • • • This is no time to prate about trivial party distinctions; the broad question to be settled is DICTATION OR NO DICTATION. It concerns every man within whose bosom throbs a free-born heart, to say whether those who fatten at the public crib shall lord it over us, and tell us whom we are to serve for their especial benefit, or we, THE PEOPLE, are to select those whom we will entrust with the priceless treasure of our liberty.—Whether to hirelings of party, arrayed under the banner of a thing of their own hatching, shall lord it over the People of this land, or those whose hard earned toll has supplied the means of their subsistence, shall say who are to be the depositaries of our country's greatness. That portion of our citizens who supported the claims of the present National Executive to the high office which he holds, did it in the face of party dictation. DICTATION is the same hideous monster now that it was then, and will find in Americans the same indignant opposition."

• • • • • That night another was Lynch'd. The next morning the citizens understood that a noted gambler, named North, had defied them, barricaded his house, and had employed several of his fellows to guard him, his house, and themselves. The volunteers were immediately assembled, and the citizens en masse marched to the residence of North and demanded admittance, and an unconditional surrender of the inmates. They were refused, and told that those within could protect themselves. The front door was forced, and the occupants fired, and Dr. H. S. Bodley, a gentleman of great worth, was instantly killed. This unexpected reception aroused the negroes to madness and desperation. The negroes made, and the Gamblers were four in number. North, a confederate not being found, one of the most worthless, was hanged where they were to be found. They were soon secured. The negroes were released and ordered to return to the common gallows and hung.

• • • • • While at Vicksburg, we came in from Madison, after a short stay, under the name of Blake; Capt. Doyle, on our party, stated that after our information, at Madison, four more white men were hung! A number were in confinement, and would be hung.

• • • • • Hiram Perkins, of Madison, shot from a house opposite the residence of Queen's Hill, in Hinds county, and was a confederate; they were captured and hung.

• • • • • Captain Doyle, a company of volunteers from Vicksburg, on the 8th, were hung. Mr. Dixson, of Vicksburg, on the 8th, was alive but could not speak, and was hung. Mr. Heath, another of the party, was also hung. More had been hung, but the exact number was not ascertained. All the negroes had apparently been apprehended.

• • • • • The New-Orleans Bulletin of the 12th inst. contains the following paragraph in addition to the above:

• • • • • The Steamer Freedom confirms the report of the execution of the Vicksburg gamblers, and also states that on the 4th inst. a quarrel originated on Deer Creek, Washington County, Mississippi, between one Hashburger and Chaney, and that on the 6th, Chaney and friends were attacked by Hashburger and friends, which attack resulted in the death of two of each party, viz: Chaney, and Wm. Chance, Mr. Howard, and a negro belonging to Hashburger, and Richard Chance badly wounded. It was reported at Vicksburg, on the 9th, that in consequence of the difficulties among the gamblers, insurrectionists, and others, twenty-six persons, white and black, suffered death in the State of Mississippi on the 6th inst."

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people may go, or whatever they may have the hearty wishes of their happiness."—*Salisbury Watch*.

We should be happy to have you come to accompany the above article with a notice of the Examination which took place at the "Southern Literary Institute" in this town, last week. We too, no doubt, could have told a tale of "skill and good management" on the part of the Principal and Assistants of our Academy—of rapid advancement in learning on the part of Students, and possibly of the presentation of Gold Medals, "with suitable devices"—as well as of the thronged and delighted auditory of parents, and friends of youth, before whom the exhibition was held. We say we could have, and no doubt we should have, told all this, had it been our good fortune to have witnessed the examination. But we had so "bid" to this "feast of reason" in the Academic Grove of Charlotte—so we did not go—and so we are unable to give the signature of what was done on the occasion, but will be glad to hear from some of our friends who were present and partook in the exercises, if any of them will take the trouble to communicate to our columns a sketch of the proceedings.

II "The "Monster" Bank.—It is astonishing with what perseverance our politicians of the Van-school continue to battle against the Bank of the United States. And it is astonishing, too, to hear them claim for the present Administration, in the same breath, the credit of having killed the "monster!"

Pray you, gentlemen, come to some certain conclusion in the premises, and let us know whether the snake be dead or only sleepeth. I dead, then let its remains rest un molested in the grave; but if not dead, say so, and you shall have the assistance of the Whigs to conquer it. It may be that our Tory friends are haunted by the myriads of pretty "monsters" which were hatched into life by crushing the mammoth; if so, they still shall have our assistance to overcome them—we have a horror of monsters, whether great or small, and will gladly join in a crusade for their extermination.

III "Sometime ago, for some real or imaginary offence, committed against the "Raleigh Standard," by the "Carolina Watchman," Col. White very cavalierly cut the acquaintance of his Salisbury contemporary—that is, he stopped exchanging papers. When we saw the communication of this fact, in the Standard, we sincerely commiserated the misfortune of Mr. Jones, for we knew how highly he estimated that paper, and we waited with anxiety to see the manner in which he would deplore its absence from his editorial table. We did not have to wait long, for the deprivation was too great to be passed over in "silent sorrow;" and, accordingly, in his next paper we find the story of his woes, sung out in a dolefully dolorous duty, to the following tune:

"O lackaday O! What will the Watchman do? A bo-peep darkness settles on its fate! That resolute Periodical the *Standard* has withdrawn itself (O lackaday O), from our vision, and refuses any longer to cheer and illuminate our path. What boos it that other lights may shine? Beacon lights and Stars, Torch lights and Galaxies, Constellations and Suns, may throw their rays upon us, but what availth it, since the radiant—the glorious—the ethereal splendor of the Standard is forever hid from our eyes? Moslem! hast thou forever lost caste and been forbid, on pain of death, to look upon the sacred banner of the Prophet? Daughters of Vista, did thy hopes and thy cherished lamps go out together? Fire worshipper of the East! did thy divinity of everlasting calorific forsake its mountain altar and leave, then to ruin and despair? O, lackaday O, what is that to us and to our misery? Philo has stopped his paper! Ye! the Watchman for its sins is to be forever punished in outer darkness.—Oh."

What profound reflections on Vanburean nominations! What logical conclusions! What beautiful illustrations! What divine quotations from the unadulterated castalian of Ptolemy! What wit! What satire and withering invective on erring Senators and delinquent Swains! What complacent tones of self-approval and self-satisfaction! And eke what delightful strains of adulation to Jimmy Hutchinson and Billy McLeary, are lost (O lackaday O!) forever lost, to the forlorn and cast of Watchman!

Then Major McPherson he took a razor, And says he, but d—n it, I'll amaze her, My fate's succeed, my hour is come, So he drew the razor across his—thum."

IV "Glorious" uncertainty of the law.—A fellow was tried in Norfolk, last fall, for the crime of murder, and sentenced to six years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Not satisfied with this, he obtained a new trial from a higher court, by which he was again found guilty, and sentenced to nine years' imprisonment! He has, however, obtained still another trial, and the removal of the case to another county. It would much add to the already "great uncertainty of the law"—and much to the gratification of all but the criminal, no doubt—if he should have the "glorious" luck to be hanged by his third jury.

V "Casualty."—We are informed that a valuable negro man belonging to And'w. Grier, Esq., of this County, came to his death, a day or two since, by drowning. With other persons, he was assisting to haul a seine for fish in a mill-pond, when he was observed to lose his footing and sink under the liquid element. He remained immersed about fifteen minutes before his body could be recovered, but all efforts to resuscitate proved unsuccessful.

VI Taking Time by the forelock.—We observe that, in Camden, (S. C.) on the Fourth of July last, the citizens held a public meeting, before proceeding to the other duties of the day, and appointed the Orator and a Committee of Arrangements for the Fourth of July, 1836! The Camden Journal says the late Anniversary was celebrated in very fine style; we should think the next ought to be, after so long a preparation.

VII Corn.—The Salem (Stokes County) Reporter, of the 1st of August, states that old corn is selling in that place at 45 cents per bushel.

VI One thanks we due to the friend in Raleigh, who had the kindness to forward a copy of Professor Anderson's "Oration on the Life and Character of the Rev. Joseph Caldwell, D. D., late President of the University of North Carolina." A perusal of the Oration we have found interesting in a high degree, and we shall take the first opportunity to quote a portion of it, at least, into our columns.

The Van Buren meeting recently held in Nashville is paraded by the Regency prints in this quarter as evidence that Tennessee is "debatable ground." But they need lay no such "flattering motion to their souls." There may be found office-holders and office-seekers enough to get up a Van Buren meeting in any large town in the Union. These idle, hunger-bitten, street politicians, who seek to quarter themselves on the Public Treasury, generally congregate about such places, and are ever ready to make a demonstration of their strength, where the "spoils of victory" are held up as a reward for their subserviency. But in the country, among the honest and industrious farmers, they are like angel's visits, few and far between. It is so, at least, in the Republican State of Tennessee. Hence the Nashville papers regard the Van Buren meeting there with perfect indifference. In giving an account of it, the Banner remarks, "It is unnecessary to add, that this party comprises but a small minority of our citizens."—*Raleigh Star*.

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

Mr. Editor:—Do you ever attend any of the meetings at which the candidates for Congress and the Legislature address the People? I presume you do not, or I am sure you would have mentioned in your paper the disgusting humbuggery which the Van Buren-Johnson democrats are in the habit of playing off before their auditors. It would be really amusing to sit and listen to their harangues, if one could forget the unfortunate effects which would result to our country from the success of the doctrines which they hold, but which they are afraid as yet openly to preach. It does appear to me, Mr. Editor, that the Van-dulls are incapable of openly and honestly meeting the objections which are urged against them and their candidates, and that they are compelled to resort to trickery as means of upholding their cause. They either cannot argue a question with candor, or they find it more effectual to appeal to and excite the prejudices and personal partialities of their hearers. I say, to all intelligent men, who have heard them, "Judge Ye."

With your permission Mr. Editor, I will give a sample of the *slang* with which the People are regaled by the Van Buren orators at the masters aforesaid. The Hon. Mr. Conner usually holds forth in something like the following strain:

"Fellow-citizens, the opposition tell you that Van Buren is a Roman Catholic; and how do we prove it? Why, when he was Secretary of State he wrote a letter to an American Consul-fellow-citizen, an American Consul—stating him something about the affairs of his office from this letter the opposition attempt to say that Mr. Van Buren is a Roman Catholic. I, citizens, I unequivocally pronounce that he is a Roman Catholic—I do not know that he is a professor of religion at all—but, if he belongs to any Church, it is to the Reformed Dutch Church. You can see, from their disregard of truth, in this particular, fellow-citizens, how much reliance is to be put in what the opposition say about Mr. Van Buren, the Republican Jackson Candidate for the Presidency, nominated by the Democracy of the United States, represented in the National Convention at Baltimore."

The above Mr. Editor, is the amount of what the Hon. Mr. Conner says about the celebrated letter to Signor Cicognani by Mr. Van Buren; and I leave it to every one, who has seen the letter, to decide upon the merits of the views which the opposition take of its intent, and the statement of the Hon. speaker—premising, that the opposition do not accuse Mr. Van Buren of being a Roman Catholic, either from that letter or from any other act of his life! On the contrary, I for one would respect him the more if he was a member of that respectable Christian Church. The Hon. orator's hint about his being a member of the Reformed Dutch Church is a gull-trap.

I say that the above is the amount of what is said on the subject of the fault found with Mr. Van Buren on account of the servile letter written to an Italian acting as Cousin in one of the States of the Church of Rome; and Mr. Conner's notices of all the other objections to Mr. V. B., as well as of the various other matters which he touches on under the hundred heads of his discourses, are in the same uncandid and deceptive strains. But it is impossible to convey, on paper, an adequate idea of the emphasis in which he clothes them, or if the affected grandiloquence of manner in which he speaks, and mock-heroic style in which he acts, his speeches in general, but especially the "glorification" clause about the Hump-back Caucus with which he always ends his remarks in relation to Mr. Van Buren.

ROASTING-EAR.

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

Mr. Editor:—I am very desirous to get some information on a certain subject, the better to enable me to cast my vote properly on the 13th instant, and would be much obliged to you if you could give it to me. At the last election for President and Vice President, three years ago only, myself and the principal part of my neighbors went to town in a body with the intention of voting for Gen. Jackson and Judge Barbour for those two offices. Mr. Van Buren was then the Jackson candidate for the Vice-Presidency, but we did not like him, and valued our elective privileges too much to bestow our votes upon a man of any one's choice, except our own. When we got to

town, we were met by some of our friends, who pretended to know more about politics than we did, and who asked us how we intended to vote. Upon being told how we had made up our minds to go, they appeared to be very much concerned about it—said they were sorry for it, because Judge Barbour stood no chance of being elected—and appealed to our *friendship for Gen. Jackson*, stating that the *Republican* party would be broken down unless Mr. Van Buren was elected Vice-President, and that there would be no certainty of electing Gen. Jackson himself if his friends did not vote for Mr. Van Buren. We stated to our friends that we objected to voting for Mr. Van Buren, because we thought his election would be a sort of stepping-stone to the Presidential Chair when Gen. Jackson's time was out, but they assured us that our fears were groundless—that Mr. Van Buren never could be thought of for the Presidency. *Mr. Van Buren*—that he was a "good man" and that he was a "true Democrat" and that he was a "first and most uncompromising"—if he should ever come out for us. Upon the strength of this we voted for Conner and Van Buren to a man.

Now Mr. Editor, I find that the very men who, in 1832, made go light of Mr. Van Buren, are now his *strongest friends*, instead of his bitterest enemies, as they promised us; and upon this subject it is that I and my neighbors are in the dark, and would take it as a favor if you will enlighten us, as I presume you are able to do. We wish to know how it is, that men who once thought of Mr. Van Buren as they did, can now think of him as they do—a fit person for President. I have asked them this question, but they either *cannot* or *will not* tell me. If they have any good reason for the change in their views, I should like much to hear what it is, for I am very desirous to vote for the right side; and am compelled, as a last resource, to write you this piece, for the purpose of getting information to enable me to do so. Please answer it directly, as the time is very short between this and the election.

Yours, &c. PAW CREEK.

[The reasons for the change in the views of the gentlemen referred to above, and about which our correspondent seems so much concerned, and *justly* concerned as we think, may be summed up in two short words—THE SPOILS. If Mr. Van Buren does not succeed, the public money will be cut off, and brawling partisans will not be rewarded—if he does succeed, the reverse of these will happen;—*nd* this is the simple and honest reason, far as we know, why those are for him *now* hard of him in 1832. Our cor-

respondent in a moment, that it would hence their evasions on the sub-

ject of concern about the Elec-

Buren organ in this city assumed special supervi-

tion of the *State elections*, and, to the *disatisfaction* of a *Break-*

ers *about* *the* *weekly manifesto* on

the *subject*, *nd* it is attempted by arti-

cifice and sophistry to keep out of view the

true issue, and present to the people an er-

roneous *out*. To accomplish this object, a

great deal of gibberish is thrown about about Senator Maguire, "bank-whigs," "nullifi-

"pie-doll forces," and such monsters as *White-Jackson* men, as if the freemen of North Carolina were to be driven by their integrity by a host of names. Truly the Standard men *do* *rely* largely upon the ignorance of the people, to think of in-

fluencing their votes by such empty shad-

ows. But no wonder that a paper which

has declared that "our people are more easily humbugged than any on earth," should attempt to alarm them with such

things as "The ghost without a head,

That frightened the barber's boy dead."

But if we are not mistaken in the intelligence of the people, they will readily distinguish between the bugbears of the Standard and the important, substantial matters on which they will have to decide. All who have "half an eye" will see that the question is not, are you for Jackson? but

will you take Martin Van Buren, and thereby establish the Caucus system, and acknowl-

edge the right of a band of office-holders and office seekers to appoint the President?

or will you support Judge White, and thereby

maintain your pure Republican principles, and teach the few presumptuous dictators who would exercise unlawful authority over you, your ability and determination to govern yourselves? Will you take Mr. Van Buren, and renounce your share of the public lands? or will you go for Judge White, and such men for the Legislature as will urge upon Congress our just claims to a portion of those lands?

The people may rest assured that if the spoils party can smuggle a majority of Van

Buren men into the Legislature under the cloak of General Jackson, they will then

lay aside the name of the old Chief, and

claim it not as an Administration, but as a

Van Buren triumph; and their first step

will be to destroy the time and har-

mony of the Legislature in passing resolutions

to surrender the interest of North Carolina

in the public lands.—*Raleigh Star*.

Tricks of the Enemy.—The Elections

are at hand, and the "Standard" resorts to

every species of sophistry and trick to gull

the people into the support of the VAN BU-

REN candidates. It reiterates its assertion

that the friends of Judge White, in the re-

cent State Convention, held a meeting to

arrange a plan of operations for the Cam-

paign now going on, and intimates that

there was a want of harmony in their pro-

ceedings. The "Standard" also states, that

Committees of Vigilance were appointed

in every county to blink the true question

before the people, etc. We have only one

word to say to all this, and that is, that it

is a fabrication from beginning to end. No

meeting of the friends of Judge White,

or of any other political party (unless the VAN

BURENNITES met in Caucus) took place in

this City, during the Convention; no Com-

mittee of Vigilance was appointed in any

county, nor was any plan of operations con-

certed, unless the interchange of opinion

which naturally takes place between in-

dividuals who, thinking alike on any sub-

ject, are accidentally brought together, be-

construed. We wish most sincerely, it

been the case—that Committees of Vi-

gilance had been appointed, and that a plan

operations had been agreed on, for we

have to contend with a foe as active as he

is subtle, and who will never be subdued

but by the most energetic measures.

Raleigh Register.

MEXICO—GREAT NEWS.

By an arrival at New Orleans, dates from Vera Cruz to the 12th have been received. An entire change has taken place in the Mexican government. It is a limited MON-

ARCHY, with SANTA ANNA at its head, and the Catholic is the established religion.

The change commenced at Toluca, the chief city of the Province of Mexico, and has been adopted in most of the States. So much for strengthening the power of the Executive and weakening the influence of the people. So much for giving to men in office the right to name a head of the government.—*New York Star*.

6TH DISTRICT.

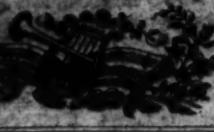
Franklin County, Senate, H. G. Williams—

Commons, Thomas Howerton, S. Jeffreys—all for Van Buren—no opposition.

Congress.—Hawkins 531, Crisp 452.

In this District, sufficient oral information

POETRY



[From the New York Mirror.]

A BALLAD.—BY MISS JULIA H. PARSONS.
Oh! give me back my heart again—
You cannot prize it now;
You've looked into a brighter eye,
And on a fairer brow.
If still you loved, you would not let
Another's image reign,
One instant in your spirit-depths—
Oh! give it back again.
Oh! give me back my heart again—
It has loved you well,
Keep it in silence; 'tis no tale
For lips like yours to tell.
I read it in the languid smile,
Which strives to cheat in vain;
The wandering glance—the altered tone—
Oh! give it back again.
Oh! give me back my heart again—
You do not know its pride—
It does not ask a single thought
Another may divide.
Fear not reproach—on happier days
Though it may dwell with pain,
Believe me it will never seek
To beat with yours again.

An editor is like a goose in some particulars—he generally writes standing on one leg, flourishes his quill without observing how he may scatter his ink, and would be willing to save Rome at any time, if he could by mere gabbling. Talk of grammar to an editor, forsooth! Does not Mr. Hypercritical know that the "more-copy devil" sometimes runs away with the nominative case before the editor gets to the verb, and that unless he goes out collecting, he never knows the possessive from the objective case, and often when he calls on his patrons, is under mistake in relation to these; and finds, when he looks for the possessive, he gets nothing but the objective. How often, when he feels a little in the indicative, does the editor sit down at his table, with his legs in the subjunctive, feeling the imperative spirit of genius; and looking mightily potential, to find, after all, upon laboring his brain, that his ideas are in the indefinite. We editors write copy—we don't write GRAMMAR. Somebody said, a long time ago, that "any thing was good English that a man could understand," and this, though it "won't at half times hexcuse vulgarity," is a convenient rule for an editor. He must if possible make himself understood, and this we know he often succeeds in doing, even where he don't understand himself."

A LOVE LETTER.—From a Thirlor to a Manuamaker.
REMNANT OF MY HOPES.—May I be rippled from the borders of your esteem, and never buttoned to the loop of your kindness, but I am strongly seamed to the hem of your beauty; may I never lose a thimble full of your favor, but you have so entangled the thread of my understanding with that pretty outside of yours, that I am stark mad.—Ods bodkins! I am surely yours every stitch of me. Where ever you go, is my north; and my needle follows you; blunt not, therefore, the point of my endeavors, but let me baste myself to your kindness, that I may set the tighter to your affections: I love you beyond measure, but yet it is so hard to cabbage one sweet look from you that I almost despair of having enough to finish my suit.

Pray put a favorable construction on this, and I shall always sit cross-legged for your sake; being, my dearest little flower,

Yours, SNIP.

A Yankee who was travelling lately put up at a country inn, where a number of loungers were assembled telling large stories. After sitting some time and attentively listening to their folly, he suddenly turned and asked them how much they supposed he had been offered for his dog, which he had with him. They all stared, and curiosity was on tiptoe to know; one guessed five dollars, another ten, another fifteen, until they had exhausted their patience, when one of them seriously asked how much he had been offered. Not a cent, replied he.

Anecdote.—A Van Buren man in Ohio, mounted, urging a drove of hogs towards Detroit, met a charming lot of little girls as they were returning from school, when one of them, as she passed the "swinish multitude," made a very pretty courtesy. "What, my little gal," said the man, "do you curch to a whole drove of hogs?" "No sir," said she, with a most provoking smile, "only to the one on horseback."

Marriage Extraordinary.—The Montgomery (Alabama) paper announces the following:—Married this place on the 28th May, by the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Walter B. Wright to Miss Pauline Snyder. The happy bride is the young lady to whom Nature has so niggardly denied the common appendage of a pair of arms, and who has been exhibited in the United States as a curiosity in consequence of that deformity. Madame Fortune, blind as she is said to be, has treated her more kindly, and bestowed a lover and husband to the armless lady, whilst many an ivory arm and lily hand is extended in vain by others, whose youth and bloom the fickle goddess suffers to pine and fade away in hatred and withering celibacy.

A Prim Lady.—She looks as if she were fed through a quill, and when she opens her mouth to yawn, you would fancy she was going to whistle!

An Arrow.—The Natchez Courier relates the following as a fact:

Some years ago, in a county not a hundred miles from Adams, a small sized man went to the plantation of a certain gentleman who was light in wit, but heavy in flesh, with a piece of paper in his hand folded in a legal form, and known by the observations "as so." Having found the owner of the plantation in the field, he explained his business, when he was requested to read the paper, which commenced as usual, "You are hereby commanded, without delay, to take the body of," &c.

Humph! says the prisoner, stretching himself upon his back, "I am ready."

"O, but you don't expect me to carry you in my arms!"

"Certainly, you must take my body, you know. I do not resist the process of the law, understand, but submit with much cheerfulness."

"Will you wait there until I bring a cart?"

"Can't promise—I may recover from my fatigue in the meantime."

"Well, what must I do?"

"You must do your duty."

And there he lay, immovable, until the sheriff left him.

A gentleman who married a lackadaisical young lady, was visited soon after by an old friend. The lady, after enlarging into an animated strain upon the pleasures of London, retired for the night, when his old friend exclaimed, "Why, Jack, your wife is not as pensive as she used to be." To which the other replied, with a shrug, "No she has left that off; she is now ex-pensive."

A Good Precedent.—At a late Hustings Court at Williamsburg, Virginia, a singular verdict was rendered, which we think ought to be established as a precedent in similar cases. It was that of William Lyons vs. Simon Gilliat, for assault and battery in chastising the plaintiff. The defendant sought to justify by offering proof that Lyons had inflicted a severe beating on his wife, who was the plaintiff's sister. The jury found for the defendant, and sentenced the plaintiff to receive 39 lashes on his bare back at the public whipping post, and his counsel to pay the costs. We presume Judge Lynch presided.

BACON.

For sale by J. D. BOYD.

July 30, 1835. 52f

**Commission
AND
Forwarding
BUSINESS.**

THE undersigned has made arrangements for **Ware-House Room** and other accommodations to enable him promptly, safely, and satisfactorily to attend to receiving and forwarding up the Country, or down to the Sea-board,

Goods, Wares, Merchandise, and Produce.

As he will devote himself to this business, it may be for the interest of Country Merchants and others, to give such a direction to their consignments, that the undersigned may have an opportunity to prevent accidents, delays, or other embarrassments, which sometimes happen to Goods and Produce "in transitu."

The strictest attention may be relied on. The charge which will be made for attention, will be fifteen per cent. on all money paid.

Felix Long.

Charlotte, July 1st, 1835. 55f

Refer to J. G. MCKENZIE,
D. & J. MALLORY,
LA COSTE & MCKAY,
BROWN BRYAN,
JAS. WRIGHT,
ROBT. C. DAVIS,
JNO. C. COIT,
A. BLUR,
D. S. HARLEE,
GEO. H. DUNLAP,
A. & R. MCKENZIE,

C. C.
of Charlotte, S.C.**NOTICE.**

I HAVE obtained the right of using **Stagner's Truss**; also, Dr. Price's improvement of Stagner's Truss, in this county, for the radical cure of Hernia (rupture). This instrument is of recent invention, can be worn comfortably while the person is engaged at his usual avocations, and from certificates in my possession, given by Professor Dudley and several other of the most correct Anatomists of the United States, I have no hesitation in saying that a radical and permanent cure of this distressing malady will be effected by this Truss. The instrument and certificates can be seen by applying at the Drug Shop.

R. A. WALLACE.
Charlotte, July 15, 1835.

P. S. Unless the cure is complete there will be no charge.

NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH to purchase a large number of young Negroes from 12 to 30 years of age. The highest prices in CASH will be paid. I can be found at Dr. Boyd's Hotel.

July 18, 1835. 51f

M. ROBERT COCHRANE is appointed an agent to obtain subscribers to all or either of my publications, and to receive and receipt for any monies due me on account thereof.

DUFF GREEN.

May 23d, 1835. 44f

John C. COIT.

JOHN WRIGHT.

Dec. 17, 1834. 20f

Election Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that an Election will be held, on the second Thursday in August next, being the 13th day of the month, for one Senator and two Commissioners to represent the County of Mecklenburg in the next General Assembly of North Carolina—and also for one member to represent this (the 11th) Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, Sheriff.

July 15, 1835.

SMITH & WILLIAMS.

**NEW
Goods.**

JUST received, direct from the North, a splendid assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

all of this Spring's importation.

We are determined to make it an object for all that pay cash, to call and examine. We will also sell at reduced prices to punctual dealers. We have, also, on hand, a large quantity of SUGAR and a quantity of a superior article of Green LIMA beans.

SMITH & WILLIAMS.

May 19, 1835.

DRUGS.

SHOP.

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased the APOTHECARY SHOP in this place, from Dr. C. Morrison, I have just received from Philadelphia and New York, a much larger assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

than has ever been offered in this part of the country before. My stock embraces every article of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Soaps,

Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery & Fancy Articles,

which the Northern Cities can furnish. Also, a great variety of

Refined Wines, Brandy, &c.

exclusively for Medical use, together with several new articles recently discovered by chemical research and philosophical investigation of the medical faculty in different parts of the world. All articles will be carefully put up and correctly labelled to order. Terms moderate for cash, or on short credit, to responsible customers.

R. A. WALLACE.

Charlotte, 18th May, 1835. 3m

P. S. As I have engaged a young man who has studied medicine, regularly to attend to the business, my own time will be devoted to practice.

R. A. WALLACE.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable Hepatic**Anti-Bilious Pills,**

IS the cheapest and most approved Family Medicine ever offered to the public; each box contains 40 pills, price 50 cents.

These pills are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off large quantities of bile, through the influence of the excretory function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm.

In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick-head-ache, have been much benefited, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks, by the use of these pills. Women during pregnancy often need a mild laxative; in such cases, these pills would be superior to all other medicines. Persons going to sea or to a Southward climate, should by all means take some of these with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without them. A portion taken occasionally, will be the means of preventing much suffering and sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the bowels, thus suffering from unabsorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these pills a fair trial, will ever feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of the efficacy of these pills might be added, but the very high reputation of Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "Patent Vegetable Medicine Stomachic Hepatic," for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health, and oppose disease.

ALSO—

Dr. Peters' celebrated Patent Vegetable MEDICINE STOMACHIC & HEPATIC, for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, price Four Dollars.

Both the above valuable Medicines are for sale in Charlotte, by Smith & Williams; in Concord, by P. B. Barringer; in Salisbury, by John Murphy; and in Yorkville, S. C. by — Melton, P. M. where numerous certificates, with regard to their unrivaled efficacy, can be seen.

To the Afflicted.

WE have just received a supply of Dr. Beck's celebrated

Anti-dyspeptic Pills.

ALSO—

Hawley's Tooth-ache Pills, highly recommended. We have also, left to sell, on commission,

Dr. Gunn's Medical Book,

expressly for the use of Farmers.

SMITH & WILLIAMS.

March 17, 1835. 33f

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of

Mecklenburg county, a mulatto man by the name of HENRY,

about 30 years of age, about 5 feet

9 inches high, had on light colored clothes.

He says he runaway from

Christopher Robert who was moving from Jones

County, N. C. to some part of Alabama.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, Sheriff.

41f

Venison Hams.**250 WELL CURED VENISON HAMS**

for sale by WM. HUNTER.

June 6, 1835.

PROSPECTUS OF**The Cheraw Gazette.**

THE subscribers propose publishing, on

or about the first of November next,

a weekly newspaper, in Cheraw, intended

to meet the wants of the town and the country around.

We shall endeavor to be accurate in publishing the Prices Current and Commercial Intelligence; and diligent in selecting other topics common in a country paper; and particularly such as may promote the cause of Religion, Temperance, and the public good.

The Gazette will be published on an Imperial Sheet, and will cost \$3 per annum,

if paid within three months, and \$3 50 if paid after that time.

JOHN C. COIT.

JOHN WRIGHT.

Cheraw, May 28.

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Whoever is the Tres-

ses